

HOOSIER CORN DRILL.

TRY THE

Mcalister & Lytle's!

Hoosier Corn Drill

We respectfully announce to the public that

our Spring Goods are now open for inspec-

tion. Just received an elegant line of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

VERY HANDSOME AND ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP!

—ALSO, A—

Large line of Trimming Silk, in all of the popular

shades, Hamburg Edging, Torchon Lace, Briton

Lace, Lace Curtains, Red Table Linen, Toilet Ta-

ble Covers, White Table Linen, Towels, Napkins,

Crashes, Knitting Cotton, Buttons of the latest

styles in endless variety, Braid, Handkerchiefs,

Ruches, Collars, Cuffs, Duplex Corsets and every

thing to be found in a first-class dry goods house.

We have added to our furnishing goods depart-

ment a very attractive line of Neckties, Scarfs, Lin-

en Collars, Cuffs, Silk Hdkfs., Fancy-bordered Lin-

en Hdkfs., Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Hats, Boots,

Shoes, &c.

We are keeping the Celebrated Dalsheimer Shoes

for Ladies, Misses and Children, in front and side

lace and buttoned, Kid and Goat. Every pair war-

ranted to give entire satisfaction.

We invite every body to come and see our stock

before buying. We can not be undersold.

Mcalister & Lytle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

AT STANFORD.

In the State of Kentucky, at the Close of

Business, Apr. 4, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$101,111.49

Overdrafts 1,112.95

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 20,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 35,000.00

Due from approved reserve agents 34,312.25

Due from other National Banks 7,911.75

Due from State Banks and bankers 1,417.82

Real estate, Furniture and Fixtures 6,900.00

Current accounts and notes paid 1,117.47

Treasury notes 10,275.00

Bills of other Banks 7,900.00

Fractional currency, including United States

Notes, including a gold Treasury certificate 7,900.00

Legal-tender notes 1,417.82

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 9,700.00

(3 per cent. of circulation) 9,700.00

Total \$261,661.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00

Surplus fund 21,000.00

Undivided profits 6,272.95

National Bank Notes outstanding 179,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 71,955.75

Due to other National Banks 1,417.82

Due to State Banks and bankers 65.21

Total \$261,661.68

STATE OF KENTUCKY, []

County of Lincoln, []

I, J. M. O'Leary, Cashier of the above named

Bank, do solemnly swear that the above stated

is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day

of April, 1879. J. M. O'LEARY, Cashier.

Correct attested.

T. J. M. SHERMAN, []

J. H. SHERMAN, []

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF STANFORD.

At Stanford, in the State of Kentucky,

at Close of Business, Apr. 4, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$17,000.00

Overdrafts 2,000.00

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00

Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages 11,000.00

Due from approved reserve agents 2,500.00

Due from other National Banks 4,107.80

Due from State Banks and bankers 60.00

Real estate, Furniture and Fixtures 7,500.00

Current accounts and notes paid 1,000.00

Treasury notes 8,000.00

Bills of other Banks 1,000.00

Checks and other cash 1,000.00

Undivided profits 6,000.00

Fractional currency, including United States

Notes, including a gold Treasury certificate 7,500.00

Legal-tender notes 4,107.80

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 6,750.00

(3 per cent. of circulation) 6,750.00

Total \$261,661.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00

Surplus fund 21,000.00

Undivided profits 6,000.00

National Bank Notes outstanding 124,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 100,000.00

Due to other National Banks 4,107.80

Due to State Banks and bankers 60.00

Total \$261,661.68

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Mr. Berry's Oversight in Trying to Take a Young Lady to a Ball.

He was a new boot-black, but already seemed quite at home at the old stand as long as a familiar object on the line of our daily peregrinations.

"Martin, lose, shine 'em up in less'n no time," said he, and we mounted to the hurricane deck of his place of business.

"Wall, yes, boss, not been here long, but I've got in sight inter the ways mighty fast. De ways here, sah, is different to what dey is down in old Massissip. 'Bis Massissip, sah, Fine ole State, sah."

"The colored people here appear to be quite as happy as in any part of the world," we ventured to remark.

"No sah; beg leave to differ; you's not on de inside, sah; dey's too much elevation; dat's what's de matter. Give you an instance: Las' week, you know, sah, de cotton folks had a ball; quite a high-toned affair, sah. Well, I engaged a young lady for de party, sah; one dat I nt dat time looked on as de pride of de country, sah; I am put in diffidence to dress, and I put on clothes, sah—clothes dat don't every day see de light of de sun—and went to de residence of de gal.

"I 'rived at de 'planted time. De gal was in de 'room' in her best clothes, waitin' my 'rival on de scene. De nln man was dar, an' de ole woman also figgered in de tableaux, wid a few juvenile supernumerary members of de family.

"Miss Augusta smiled on me in dat melfin' way of de eyes dat allers giv me a movement of de heart. I was interjected to de more influential members of de household, an' de deacons was agreeable. Presently I suggested dat it would be well to be movin' for de party, an' Miss Augusta rose in all de pomp an' circumstance of her high-priced attire.

"We arrived out de stoop of de door, an', offerin' my arm, I suppose we should progress. No, sah, not a bit of it. Dat gal receded. 'She rose erie' to an astonishing height, an' she transfixed me wid her gaze, she uttered dese memorable words: 'What's de transportation?'

"De what? says I, feelin' dat suffia was ag'in' wrong.

"De transportation? What's de transportation? says I.

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"De whele—what's de whele? she says.

"I don't know nuffin 'bout no whele," says I.

"What's de knridge? says she.

"De knridge? says I. 'I haven't seen no knridge!'

"Missin' Berry, does you pretend to tell me dat you come to take me to de ball widout a knridge? and she became of a still greater height.

"Why, of course," says I. 'I thought we could walk. Down in de Massissip de gals thinks nuffin of goin' miles an' miles—'

"So you expects me to hoof it, Mistah Berry? You tell me 'bout de gals in Massissip, Mistah Berry; de gals in Massissip know any thing 'bout proper attire, Mistah Berry? An' she giv a sort of kiek an' a sling of her body an' trailed out about four yards of train.

"De ole man an' de ole woman an' all de rest now put in dar 'pearance, an' says de ole man, 'What's all dis confusion of tongues?'

"Mistah Berry doesn't consider de honah sufficient to warrant him de outlay necessary for de furnishing of propah transportation," said Miss Augusta.

"Sah! said de ole man; 'Sah! said de ole woman; 'Sah! said all de little members."

"I said nuffin'."

"Does de nigrah 'pect he's gwine to lead our darter off on de hoof like she was a cow? said de ole woman."

"Who you call nigrah, ole woman? says I. 'Why, I've drove better looking heifers nor yous to de plow in ole Mississip!'

"De gal shrieked!

"Dar, yob talk to me an' my darter in dat bituminous manner! said de ole man, an' he giv me a lift wid his ole stogah dat raised up off'n de stoop, and filled it ap wid numerous of de same, dat was much assistance to me in gettin' outside gate.

"Dar's too much elevation, sah, creepin' into cultured society, I turn my back to it, sah!"—[Virginia City Chronicle.]

MORNING MIRAGE.—A characteristic phenomenon in Dakota is the morning mirage, seen on the prairies just before sunrise in clear, cold, still weather. At such times wide reaches of country ordinarily cut off from the view by rising ground or belts of timber will be raised, as it were, above those obstacles. Towns and other prominent objects, 20 miles away, are no longer invisible, but are clearly revealed, with all that lies between them and the spectator. The windows may be counted in houses which at other times can no more be seen than if they were at the antipodes, and near objects, usually just within the range of vision, seem to be brought much closer. As the sun's rays rise above the horizon the vision sinks below it.—[Scientific American.]

Common Sense.

The U. S. President tells its readers that common sense is paradoxical, an uncommon gift. It is symmetry of mind, of character and of purpose in the individual, combined. It represents man in completeness, harmony and equilibrium. It clothes him with dignity, invests him with power and stamps him with superiority. That is not genius, for that is often erratic; nor cunning, for that is often crafty; nor tact, with its decline into trickery. Common sense is the embodiment of true method. It confers a parent of royalty, though birth be plebeian, and exalts men from lowliest spheres to the highest stations. Not by sudden freaks of fortune or a train of adventitious circumstances are they thus dignified, but step by step, through obstacle and hindrance, they overcome by the force of character and the proper direction of the will power. Common sense is a tremendous force in this lower world. Its power is felt and acknowledged through all the ramifications of governments, society, business, finance, science, and commerce. In fact, it is the history as well as the true philosophy of the ages. It is the salt that has saved humanity from barbarism, and the moving power that has propelled the race onward in its march of progress and civilization. Rulers who have possessed this gift have governed with moderation, firmness and justice, and their reign has proved a blessing. Merchants upon whose talent rested have worked their way up from narrow fields and small beginnings to empires of empire as wide as the continents of the globe. It gave them the true conservatism useful to successfully accomplish their plans, and bestowed upon them the caution that kept them from too hazardous ventures. It has made more money kings than have ever crowned a lottery scheme, and gave bankers a wealth that speculation could never furnish. It is the only architect of abiding fortunes, and the true test of all financial skill. It promotes commerce, fosters trade, builds up industries, and is the conservator of public peace and morals. In the realm of business it produces no panics, in governments no disorder, and in society no tumults.

A Beautiful Story.

Calderie relates a story to this effect: Alexander during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered them, they refused it, saying that their sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. "Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleases thee."

During this interview with the African chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this: The one had bought a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that he had sold the ground with what it might be found to contain, apparent or concealed.

Said the chief, looking at the one: "You have a son; and to the other: "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry."

Alexander was astonished.

"And what," said the chief, "would have been the decision in your country?"

"We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the king's use."

"And does the sun shine in your country?" said the chief. "Does the rain fall there? Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and grass?"

"Certainly," said Alexander.

"Ah," said the chief, "it is for the sake of those innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall and grass to grow in your country."

To call at a friend's house about dinner time is often a sign that you have had pork chops for supper.

To drop but disapp'ear on your fingers is a sign you will be angry.

To receive advice of your mother-in-law's projected visit is a sign you are going to leave home for a time.

To meet a halting horse on the pavement implies that you are going to run.

To dream of being run over by a fire engine is often a sign that you have had pork chops for supper.

To pick up money is lucky.

If a man says, 'I hardly like to ask you, old man, but—' it's a sign he wants to borrow money.

To collide with three successive lamp-posts and fall over an apple-stall is a sign you are not a Good Templar.

To lose money for jewelry is unlucky.

Lately, while a traveling menagerie was being exhibited at a village in Thurlagia, the leopard tore the bars from his cage, and with a magnificent bound landed among the spectators.

He killed a woman and a child, and the sight of blood excited him to such a degree, that he would not relinquish his prey until beaten to death. Examination proved that the bars of the cage had been previously loosened, and an employe discharged for drunkenness has been arrested.

The Terrible Carrot.

An execution by the garrote, although accreted with being merely painful, is certainly awful to behold. The place of execution in Madrid is accessible to the public, and the occasion is of equal interest with a day at the bull-ring. Every thing connected with this ceremony of death is viewed with morbid horror by the Spaniards because of ancient Oriental prejudices of pollution. All actually employed in the operation are accounted infamous, and lose their caste and purity of blood. Even the gloomy scaffold on which the culprit is strangled is usually erected in the night, and by unseen hands. It rises from the earth like a fungus work of darkness. Execution by hanging was graciously abolished by Ferdinand VII. It is certainly more in accordance with the semi-Oriental nature of the Spaniards, which leads them to tenderly respect the noxious. All that Cervantes, from his sad experience, pictured a prison to be, it is to-day; all that he said of the morbid love of his countrymen for the horrid and ludicrous is equally true now. The crowd that assembles just beyond the line of gardeners go to see how the criminal will conduct himself. They sympathize with him if he displays bravado or courage, and despise him on the least symptoms of unmanliness. At the fatal hour the culprit appears, usually clad in a coarse, yellow black gown—the color in which the Spanish school of painters robe the special object of their contempt, Judas Iscariot. The scaffold having been mounted, the culprit is placed on a rude seat. His back leans against a strong, upright post, to which an iron collar is attached, inclosing his neck, and so contrived as to be drawn home by turning a powerful screw behind the post. The arms and legs of the culprit are tightly bound. When all is ready the executioner takes the lever of the screw in both hands, gathers himself up for a powerful muscular effort, and, at the moment of a preconceived signal, draws the iron collar tight, while an attendant flings a black handkerchief over the face. A convulsive pressure of the hands and a heaving of the chest are usually the only visible signs of suffering.

A Beautiful Bride.

The remarkable divorce case of John vs. Mary Brinnick, was decided yesterday by Judge Thayer granting the decree to the husband. John and Mary were married on the 17th day of December, 1878, and after the congratulations had been poured out upon the young couple and all the guests had retired, it occurred to John that it would be well to repair to the bridal couch. Young husbands can readily imagine the astonishment of John when his blushing bride, in her most bewitching night-robe, drew herself up proudly by the bedside and putting one little delicate foot forward upon the moss-rose carpet, remarked: "We are married, but we have gone far enough. Good night!" John was rewarded with a kiss, and then a soft hand waved in the direction of the door leading to another bedroom. John was not a graduate of the school of platonic love and the situation was entirely new to him, but words and entreaties and even tears, were of no avail. The bride of a few hours had him retire and in a twinkling the snowy drapery of the nuptial couch enfolded in sweet repose and virgin innocence the fair form of the pure Mary. Such a condition of affairs did not lead to much harmony, and John might have expressed somewhat warmly his practical ideas concerning platonic affection. In any case the young bride sobbed herself into a pretty pet and toddled off home to her mamma. The husband brought his grievance to the ears of the court and obtained relief; that is to say, a decree of divorce was granted to him.—[St. Louis Times-Journal.]

Laughing While Dying.

Dr. Edwards was summoned to see Mrs. Swearingin, who lives about six miles above Tazewell. She was not thought to be dangerously sick by herself or her family. Dr. Edwards found her sitting up in bed, talking and laughing with her family and some friends who were visiting her, and she appeared to be unusually lively for a sick person. Soon as he warmed sufficiently he approached the bedside of his patient, and to his great surprise, he discovered that Mrs. Swearingin, though sitting up, laughing and talking, was actually dying. He gently informed her husband, who could not realize the fact. He thought the doctor was mistaken. Doctor Edwards prescribed for the joyful woman, and left her without letting her know of her rapid dissolution. On his way home he met Dr. Hall, whom he asked to call and see his patient, and said her restoration if possible. He, too, decided that she was dying. He left medicine, and directions to apply a blister at a certain time, but before the time arrived she was dead.—[Buena Vista (Ga.) Argus.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

H. L. STEPHENSON & BETTIE A. STEPHENSON, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that H. L. Stephenson and Bettie A. Stephenson, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Bettie A. Stephenson be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, H. L. Stephenson, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

T. L. CROW and HELEN R. CROW, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that T. L. Crow and Helen R. Crow, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Helen R. Crow be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, T. L. Crow, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

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LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

MAISON JENNINGS and ADIE JENNINGS, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that Maison Jennings and Adie Jennings, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Adie Jennings be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, Maison Jennings, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

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LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

S. B. HELM and BERNETTA HELM, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that S. B. Helm and Bernetta Helm, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Bernetta Helm be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, S. B. Helm, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

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H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

T. L. CROW and HELEN R. CROW, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that T. L. Crow and Helen R. Crow, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Helen R. Crow be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, T. L. Crow, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

MAISON JENNINGS and ADIE JENNINGS, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that Maison Jennings and Adie Jennings, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Adie Jennings be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, Maison Jennings, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

S. B. HELM and BERNETTA HELM, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that S. B. Helm and Bernetta Helm, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Bernetta Helm be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, S. B. Helm, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

S. B. HELM and BERNETTA HELM, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that S. B. Helm and Bernetta Helm, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Bernetta Helm be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, S. B. Helm, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Witness my hand as Clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court, this 18th day of April, 1879.

H. L. STEPHENSON, C. L. & C.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT.

S. B. HELM and BERNETTA HELM, HIS WIFE, EX PARTE, IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that S. B. Helm and Bernetta Helm, his wife, as parties plaintiffs, have this day filed in the Clerk's Office of the Lincoln Circuit Court their joint petition, praying that Bernetta Helm be adjudged a lunatic, and that she be committed to the custody of her husband, S. B. Helm, to make her a single woman, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.